CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1859.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING!

There will be a Ratification Mass Meeting at the Mechanics' Institute Hall THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, February 25, at 7½ o'clock. Good speakers will be in attendance. All Republicans are invited to attend.

By order of Committee.

HENRY HOWLAND, Secretary.

The Republican City Ticket.

The Republican City Ticket, nominated fairly by the Convention yesterday, commands our hearty and unqualified support. In it we see a assurances that the same wise measures which have made the city, during the last year, orderly and safe to a degree hitherto unknown; which have successfully carried on all many important works of intefnal improvement, at so small a cost; and which have so materially lessened the burden of taxation at a time when relief, no matter how slight, is acceptable, will be continued in the year to come. For electing the men who are pledged to carry out the Republican policy of Retrenchment and Reform, inaugurated when the Dyer dynasty was overthrown, we shall labor with a zeal, earnestness and fidelity that we have evinced in like contests heretofore. Recognizing every one's right to choose the men for whom he will vote, we at the same time expect every man who as a Republican cares for the effect which a defeat in Chicago would have upon the politics of the State at large—every man who desires a continuance of intelligent and beneficent Republican rule in this young city which needs Republican conservatism and wisdom in the shaping of her destiny—to see that the gentlemen put in nomination yesterday, do not fail of an election for the want of generous and zealous support. Had we the naming of the candidates we could have

We bee. also, to refer to the following gentlemen, who is well acquainted with all the practical workings, pro- and non-ats of our Mills:

Hon. Pierson, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Hon. Wilde D. Foster, do. do.
Hon. Isaac P. Christiancy, do. do.
Hon. H. McCoy, do. do.
Hon. Hastings, do. do.
Hon. Martin Ryan, do. do.
Hon. Wm. Alanson, do. do.
Hon. Jay W. Campbell, Detroit, Mich.
Hon. Wilkes, do. do.
Hon. F. J. Littlefield, Alfonso, Mich.
Hon. H. P. A. Holland, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Hon. Henry Penoyer, Grand Haven, Mich.
Hon. Perry, do. do.
Hon. S. D. Mason, do. do.
Hon. Wm. Mason, do. do.
Hon. P. Perry, Esq., White River, Mich.
John Van Arman, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
Hon. Walker, do. do.

AND HUNDREDS MORE IF NECESSARY.

In ordering a machine, it is necessary to know whether you want a *Left hand* or a *Right hand* elevation in that the carriers are so constructed as to elbow from the saw in the Lumber, and for the reason that in some mills it is desirable to have the circular mill in a position relatively to the log to the upright saw and others not. We can contradict no assertion we make. When we state Mills and machines are of the best kind, we mean it, and when we say of such Mills, they are of the best kind, we give no doubt as to the soundness of the saying from, with the position of his Mills, Machinery and help now or soon to be employed, will give me data to send the kind wanted, or the one or two that will suit him best. Be particular to state the position of the Mill, whether it is to be operated by Steam or Water power. Stanting behind the circular saw, facing it, if the carriage moves at your left hand, it is a left hand machine. If at your right hand, it is a right hand machine. The saw can be worn two machines, of the same kind. Then 8 = one of them. Then the back part of it, and the gearing of the carriage from one of the machines, and the other will receive cranks, as in the machines are on. The machine be used either way but the convenience of the position of the logs or cants and other circumstances of the lumber, is quite an item in mills doing a large business.

The weight of Sitting Mills averages from 2,000 to 3,000 lbs. For Mills from 4,000 to 4,500 lbs.

These on hand, at all times the above Mills, ready to ship from my dock to any port on the Lakes, or to any point in the United States or Canada. Call or send a note to me for plans up and give instructions about their ope ation.

Any particulars can be had by addressing me as follows:

WM. M. FERRY, JR.,

FERRYSBURG, Grand Haven Post Office, Michigan.

Or to my General Agents for the United States.

Tripp, Hale & Co.,

PATENT OFFICE DEPOT.

1s13-2m No. 100 Lake street, Chicago.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Capacity of this Road is now Equal to any in the Country.

Three Through Passenger Trains

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CONNECTING DIRECT IN THE UNION

DEPOT at Pittsburgh with through trains from all points East, West and South. New cushion, Reclining Chairs and Sleeping Cars are attached to the Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of cars or detention.

Sleeping cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to express and fast lines, Pullman's Palace cars to mail, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily through express trains direct to New York.

Fast Line connects for Baltimore and Washington.

Express train leaves at Philadelphia at 8 P. M. Arrives in Philadelphia or Baltimore at 3 P. M. And in New York at 10 A. M.

Express train at Pittsburgh with the 8 P. M. Fast Line. Arrive in Philadelphia at 3 P. M. Mail Trains leave Pittsburgh at 8 A. M. and 8 P. M. Arriving at Philadelphia 10 P. M. and 8 A. M.

Fare always as low as by any other Route.

Tickets for sale at the Company's Office, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, and at the Depot.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, corner of Fifth and Wood streets, or at the Depot.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

W. J. JOHNSON, General Ticket Agent.

W. L. ARTHUR, Supt. Chicago Division.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC R. R.

CHANGE OF TIME.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 13, 1858, Trains on this road will leave Chicago as follows:

8:00 A. M. For Beloit, Janesville, Madison and Prairie du Chien.

3:30 P. M. For Janesville and Mail or.

Trains arrive at 12:15 P. M. and 6:50 P. M.

Carrying the through U. S. Mail for all points in the Northwest.

Through from Chicago to Prairie du Chien without change of Cars, and with a daily line of Packet Steamers between Prairie du Chien with a daily line of Packet Steamers between Prairie du Chien and St. Paul.

GEO. L. DUNLAP Sup't.

GLASS! GLASS!! GLASS!!!

Plate and Double Thick Glass, of large sizes. An assorted stock for sale by

ELLIOTT, BOURKE & SMITH,

ol1-tf39 Franklin, 2d block Wabash street.

1858-9 — WINTER ARRANGEMENT. — 1858-9

VIA

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, NOV. 28, Trains will leave the Central Depot, foot of South Water and Lake streets, Chicago, as follows:

Express and Mail leave at 8:30 A.M.
Day Express leave at 12:00 M.
Night Express leave at 5:30 P.M.

Arrive in Chicago as follows:

Express and Mail leave at 12:30 P.M.
Day Express leave at 5:30 P.M.
Night Express leave at 12:00 P.M.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1859.

The Last Case of Illinois Lecompton.

The absurd and ridiculous pretence that the want of a quorum in either House of the General Assembly precludes the exercise of the constitutional prerogative of the Executive in vetoing a bill, is the last dying gasp of Lecomptonism in Illinois. The pretence, patched up by a party of the sham Democracy in a single instance, is so diametrically in opposition to the usage and custom of our Legislature, to the Congress of the United States and of all other law-making bodies, that did we not know the ingenuity and recklessness of those who support it, we might believe that they were diverting themselves, during the last hours of the session, with launching a proposition so utterly without precedent, so unsustained by authorities, instead of balls, tobacco quids and empty whisky flasks, at the heads of the Republican authority! But let them be content. Their self-chosen task is nearly ended, and their factious course and petty spite will not take it from the grave in which it is buried. They may howl and curse; but the Governor's "veto" is recorded in "Sing," and let scholastical Democracy, as potent as their conduct were marked with the dignity and decency which become the lawmakers of a State.

If they doubt the correctness of the Republican position on this point, the Supreme Court is open to them, before whom we have no doubt, if all good men bring legal acumen and common honesty have not fled from the Bench, they will be able to satisfy themselves of the illegality and impertinence of their assumptions. They got justice in that tribunal once before in a suit growing out of the veto of a former Appointment bill; now let them be very sure that justice be not that which they are most afraid of! The Court is "Democratic," to its last man. Let the Democratic Court decide!

Government of Large Cities.

When it is asserted, as it is often in these days, that Democratic institutions are not adapted to the government of large cities, let it be remembered, that, by reasons of causes which we need not stop to explain, the affairs of most of the larger cities of the Union have been in the hands of the sham Democracy. The abuses which have grown up in New York, and which have made her government not only a reproach to our civil polity but to the civilization of this age; the disorders which have plunged Philadelphia so deep into debt that extrication is almost impossible, the extravagance and prodigacy that have nearly bankrupted Cincinnati and St. Louis, and which fixes the property of Milwaukee as high as six per cent., the insecurity of persons and possessions which marks most of the places named, the growth of rowdyism and lloentiousness which makes New York more dangerous than a highway in robber-ridden Italy, the wrecklessness of expenditure which piles up taxes until they have become almost unendurable, are the direct and expected consequences of long years of flagrant democratic misrule. Whenever "the Democracy," offering premiums to illegal and fraudulent voting, and to the unrestricted exercise of those callings which corrupt the morals and impoverish the resources of a people, have long held power in any large city, the most disastrous consequences have invariably followed. We cannot now call to mind a single instance in which the truth of what we state is controverted by the experiences of the past. The rule that the Democracy will govern and that they must govern through the men who give them power, has been so far accepted by thousands of thinking and patriotic citizens, that they regard the experiment of popular institutions in the management of large cities as a failure, the evil results of which will accumulate from year to year until hopeless anarchy is established, or revolution comes to their aid.

Our readers, in entering upon an animated canvass for the officers who are to be entrusted for the next year with the taxation of their property and the protection of their persons, will bear these facts, briefly stated, in their mind. Let them, if they can, point out the cities in which the Democracy have borne sway for a series of years, and in which disorder skin to anarchy has not followed their prosecution of power. Let them bring up to their recollection, with the vividness with which it was originally presented, the Dyer possession of 1856, and they will be at no loss for the reasons why Democratic municipal government is so disastrous—no loss for reasons why that government should not be re-established in this city of Chicago. That famous march was an epitome of the influence of modern sham Democracy in municipal affairs, which no tax-payer can afford to forget.

Exiles from Italy.

Italian exiles, as well as organ-grinders, are besmirched with an unpleasant fame in the United States. Two impostors to one patriot; two beggars to one brave man, two bowhikered sooty Corsicans (making love to your daughter) to one gentleman of refined feeling and common sense—have given the whole a sinister and perhaps undeserved reputation. But there will shortly be landed on the shores of this country sixty or eighty of the rascals of Neapolitan dungeon life and starvation, including the brave and noble Baron Poerio—by order of Bombs, the brute and bully *par excellence* of European crowned heads.

These men are guilty of no crime, nor even its suspicion. In the convulsion of 1848, when Bombs swore to defend the Constitution of Naples, they were members of the national Parliament, firm in their devotion to liberty yet trustful of their sovereign's solemn oath to preserve and respect it. The King and the Parliament dispatched an army to aid Lombardy in her struggle for independence. Two months later the same army was recalled by Bombs to butcher his own subjects; and Poerio, Settembrino and the whole representative Council of the nation were arrested and thrust suddenly into clammy and fetid dungeons far below the level of the sea, in walls ornated with nitre and the death damps of hundreds of former victims. From then until now they have never once seen sunlight.

The late agitation in Italy has started the guilty fears of the tyrant of Naples. He opens the doors of his submarine prisons and proclaims what he calls an "amnesty" to Poerio and his fellow-sufferers. That is, he provides them with a conveyance to America, and loads them with one hundred dollars each in a strange and distant land. Though strange and distant, it will not prove inhospitable to these brave and suffering men. Their virtues, their devotion, their long and unspeakably infernal martyrdom will commend them to the hearts of thousands on this side the Atlantic. The noble, the faithful, the self denying and the true, belong not to a people but to humanity.

What is It?

In the proceedings of the Illinois State Senate on the 19th, we find the following:

Mr. O'Kean on leave, called up bill to repeal act approved Feb. 17, 1857, and to amend an act to reduce the law incorporating the city of Chicago and the several acts amendatory thereof, take out, and amend the same. Bill read third time.

Mr. Gondy moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Banks and Corporations.

Mr. Judd moved to suspend the rule for a third reading of the bill.

Mr. Fuller objecting, the ayes and noes were called upon the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams of Lee, Applington, Bailey, Bissell, Brooks, Bryan, Dickinson, Gedney, Cook, Henderson, Judd, Marshall, O'Kean, Parks, Post, Underwood, Vandeveer—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Fuller, Gondy, Higbee, Knapp, Marsh—5.

So the rule was suspended and the bill read a third time.

Mr. Higbee moved the previous question.

The question being on the passage of the bill, it was passed—ayes 14, noes 7.

We have been asked by a number of persons what has been repealed by the passage of this bill. We understand it is the grant South Fort whereby that was passed two years ago and has been repealed. This act will give general satisfaction to the tax-payers.

Pleasing Grave.—The Madison (Wis.) *Argus* says that a man named Kelley, living near Middleton, in Pike's Peak, and will take along with them the materials for a weekly paper.

THE ISSUE IN GOV. SHARKEY.

A Protest against the Border-Ruffian Proceedings in the Legislature.

The following is the Protest signed by the Lower House of the General Assembly on Wednesday last, against the election by that body of Governor Matteson. After the Senate had refused to go into the election, it was suffered to go on the floor of the House, where it will stand as a monument of Democratic folly and spite.

PROTEST.

The undersigned, members of the House of Representatives, and within the last of the House on Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1859, under the right secured them by the Fourteenth Section of the Third Article of the Constitution of this State, proceed to the Speaker of said House their Protest against the action of the Speaker of certain members of this House, in manner as briefly as facts and reasons will require that the reasons for said dissent should be entered.

That, by the provisions of said Constitutional Right, they declared, on the morning of Tuesday, the 22d of February instant, at 9 o'clock, the Houses of the General Assembly were ordered to order by the Speaker thereof, and prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Lathrop, the House not having yet made any motion having for its object the business connected with the election of Governor, appeared within the Bar of the House, and there audibly announced by the Rev. L. S. Church, a message of said House commenced to read a message from His Excellency, the Governor, of the following purport:

MR. SPEAKER—I am directed by the Governor to return to the House of Representatives Senate Bill No. 2, entitled "A Bill for an Act to create Senatorial and Representative Districts, and apportion the representation in the General Assembly of this State, with the objections of the Governor."

After the reading of said message had been commenced, the Hon. Speaker, amidst much confusion, declared there was no quorum in the House, and directed the Door Keeper to remove the Governor's Secretary. The reading, however, was continued to the end, and the Bill and the Veto Message delivered by the Secretary to one of the pages of the House. The Speaker then ordered the said bill and message to be re-delivered to said Secretary, which was attempted to be done by the Hon. Mr. Green of Macon. The Private Secretary having refused to take the same back again, the Hon. member from Massac threw the bill and the Governor's message violently upon the floor. Mr. Church, the member from McHenry, gathering up the bill, the Governor's message, containing his objections—and the Private Secretary's announcement, failed to get them together, and took them in his hand in full view of the House, and did inread them to the Speaker of said House by laying them upon the table of said Speaker. The Speaker brushed said documents from his table, and they fell upon the floor. The Hon. member from Massac, after reading said documents, took them, or some of them, in his hand, and protestants do not know, into his private possession, and there they remain, so far as we are informed.

After these transactions had taken place, a call of the House was ordered and had, and it appeared that there were but 47 members of said call quorum, upon which the House adjourned until 11 P. M.

Upon the above plain statement of undeniable truths, the undersigned, in order that the House and the people may fully understand the facts of the case, further set forth and embody in this their Protest, a copy of the Message of His Excellency, which was treated with such disrespect, which may be satisfactorily shown to be correct, as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I herewith return to your honorable body in which the same originated, the bill entitled, "A Bill for an act to create Senatorial and Representative Districts, and apportion the representation in the General Assembly of this State, with the objections of the Governor."

I object to said bill becoming a law, because its effect as a law would be to continue in the control of the General Assembly in the hands of a minority of the people. This being substantially the very objection urged by the Lecompton Constitution, by the authors of this bill in common with others, it is but fair to presume that it found its way into said bill for precisely that purpose; and that its authors will be glad of the opportunity now afforded, to expel it and to give the bill such shape as to fairly represent the people.

I also object to said bill becoming a law, because by it, in the manner of giving expression, the provision of the tenth section of the third article of the Constitution is disregarded. I insist that by this bill the spirit of the Constitution is violated in the unnecessary departure from the principle of single districts. A glaring instance is the thirty-second Representative District, composed of the counties of Champaign, Piatt, DeWitt, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby and Effingham, and by which three Representatives are given. The map and census tables show that these seven counties divide nearly equally into three districts, each entitled to a Representative. The smallest population being greater, and the largest much less in number, than several other single districts, established by this bill.

For these reasons I object to said bill becoming a law, and herewith return it to the House in which it originated.

WM. H. BISSELL.

Springfield, Feb. 22, 1859.

We, therefore, Representatives of the People of the State of Illinois, and immediate co-ists in this House, do hereby enter our Protest against the above stated action of this House and of its Speaker, and against the indignity attempted thereby to be offered to a co-ordinate branch of the Government in the exercise of its functions; and we assert that the proceedings had are revolutionary in character and contrary to established rule and precedent.

We affirm that at all times when the House is in session whether with or without a quorum, it is the right of the Senate or the Executive to communicate messages relative to public business; and that this right of the Senate or Executive can in no way be impeded or delayed by any action of the House.

We assert as a clear principle, that, although either House of the General Assembly may by absence of a quorum be incapacitated from acting on messages received, yet such incapacity to act cannot prevent or prejudice the exercise of the constitutional power of the other Department to communicate business to be afterwards acted upon by the House thus incapacitated by Mr. Speaker on that subject leads to this manifest absurdity, that if either House remains, without a quorum, for ten days after the passage of a bill, the Governor's power of veto, under the Constitution, is abrogated by the mere detail of such House.

We affirm further, that it is the uniform precedent and practice, without a dissent in proceeding in the House, such business is suspended during the announcement of a message from the Governor or the Senate; and that such precedent and practice is based upon that proper respect due to those branches of the Government.

We further affirm, that in the present instance no business of any kind was in fact before the House; and consequently there was nothing to be interrupted by the Governor's message.

We further affirm, that there had been no call of the House, nor any rule or proceeding taken by which it could lawfully be ascertained whether there was then present a quorum or any other number of members; and that the Speaker's assertion that there was no quorum is merely his individual opinion without any record to sustain the statement.

Inasmuch, therefore, as we believe the acts and declarations of the Hon. Speaker of this House and of individual members to be contrary to law and to the Constitution, in violation of all respectable rule and precedent, unnecessary and dangerous in their tendency, directly insulting to the Executive and pernicious to the people whom we represent; and inasmuch as we consider the acts of individual members of this House in handing public documents upon the floor, and in possessing themselves of the same without authority, to be audacious usurpations of the control of the House and like evidences of legislative action, we do hereby Protest against every and all of said acts, and require that this, our Protest, be entered upon the journals of this House of Representatives.

Springfield, Feb. 22d, 1859.

STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
A. W. MACK,
L. S. CHURCH,
LEONARD SWETT.

Meeting of the Investigating Committee—Delay of the Report—The Cuba Bill.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

Senor Mata has not yet arrived, so that the question of his recognition as the representative of the Juares Government is not formally made yet.

The President is still in as much of a quandary as ever as to what he shall do with respect to Mexico. The more information he gets, the less he knows what to do. The odds are that he will adopt the easier course of non-action, and leave Mexico to the mercy of England and France.

I have just learned, upon excellent authority, that the Administration are on their way to St. Thomas, sent by Mr. Buchanan, to invite Santa Anna back to Mexico to take charge of the Government. This is considered a European move.

The Nichols Investigating Committee met today to examine witnesses. There was an evident disposition on the part of some of its members to make light of the charge, and to suppose members of Congress necessarily immaculate. Winslow gave the first witness examined distinct notice of his intention to attack his veracity. The latter is the usual method when it is presumed to be the exercise of his functions; and we assert that the proceedings had are revolutionary in character and contrary to established rule and precedent.

We affirm that at all times when the House is in session whether with or without a quorum, it is the right of the Senate or the Executive to communicate messages relative to public business; and that this right of the Senate or Executive can in no way be impeded or delayed by any action of the House.

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A. W. MACK,
L. S. CHURCH,
LEONARD SWETT.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Meeting of the Executive Board at Springfield.

THE PREMIUMS OF THE TRANSACTIONS.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 22, 1859.

The Ex-Board of our State Agricultural Society met to-day. As the farmers of this great State, first and richest in native agricultural wealth, may not be aware of the dignity of the place in which the honorable men meet to look after their industrial interests, let me say a word about the Society's room.

From the Third Corner (by which stands the State Capital, devoted to law making and disinterested men filing along. They stop at and ascend a narrow stairway between two stores. You follow them, and, entering a room with door ajar you see a Justice of the Peace presiding at his bench, with the usual attractions around him. The next door you enter—it is the office of the Secretary of the Society, the worthy Mr. Francis. A table, a desk, a stove, a bed and chairs constitute the furniture, except, perhaps, some old dry goods boxes and the valuable library of Dr. Norwood, late State Geologist, wholly exposed to the dust. We take no exceptions to the floor—presume it suits the taste of its incumbents. The Society pays the rent of this room. It is a room to be proud of. Prairie Farmers, you ought to be proud of having such a place to direct your friends and strangers to when they visit the Capital of the Prairie State. Here your board meet and discuss the varied interests which devolve on them. The Board you know—good men, and true to what they believe to be right—workers themselves they want to see others work. Farmers mostly, a merchant or two, some military officers (not dangerous men at all in our peace establishment); a nurserymen and a banker with quiet step and piercing black eye is the President. All good men, and practical as well as true—mostly turned the middle of life, several of them with heads slightly silvered.

The morning was consumed in getting ready for work. The Legislature said an emphatic "No!" to printing the third volume of Transactions. The last volume is said to have cost $18,000 for 8,000 copies, of which the parent society received 3,000, the balance were disposed of among the county societies and to the favored ones near the throne. The rest cost us 92 cents volume. The Transactions of New York State Agricultural Society go up in a style far superior to ours in type, paper, binding, and more head of everything, at $1 each.

The Board were loath to give up the publication of the present volume, and deputed a committee to call on the Legislature—now a little troubled for want of their usual hair—to see if they can be good, and appropriate only a single. The trial, with the premiums, and to entrust the printing to them. It was two P. M. the hour appointed for the House to assemble, but adjourned until 11 P. M.

Upon the above plain statement of undeniable truths, the undersigned, in order that the House and the people may fully understand the facts of the case, further set forth and embody in this their Protest, a copy of the Message of His Excellency, which was treated with such disrespect, which may be satisfactorily shown to be correct, as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

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I object to said bill becoming a law, because its effect as a law would be to continue in the control of the General Assembly in the hands of a minority of the people. This being substantially the very objection urged by the Lecompton Constitution, by the authors of this bill in common with others, it is but fair to presume that it found its way into said bill for precisely that purpose; and that its authors will be glad of the opportunity now afforded, to expel it and to give the bill such shape as to fairly represent the people.

I also object to said bill becoming a law, because by it, in the manner of giving expression, the provision of the tenth section of the third article of the Constitution is disregarded. I insist that by this bill the spirit of the Constitution is violated in the unnecessary departure from the principle of single districts. A glaring instance is the thirty-second Representative District, composed of the counties of Champaign, Piatt, DeWitt, Macon, Moultrie, Shelby and Effingham, and by which three Representatives are given. The map and census tables show that these seven counties divide nearly equally into three districts, each entitled to a Representative. The smallest population being greater, and the largest much less in number, than several other single districts, established by this bill.

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We further affirm, that in the present instance no business of any kind was in fact before the House; and consequently there was nothing to be interrupted by the Governor's message.

We further affirm, that there had been no call of the House, nor any rule or proceeding taken by which it could lawfully be ascertained whether there was then present a quorum or any other number of members; and that the Speaker's assertion that there was no quorum is merely his individual opinion without any record to sustain the statement.

Inasmuch, therefore, as we believe the acts and declarations of the Hon. Speaker of this House and of individual members to be contrary to law and to the Constitution, in violation of all respectable rule and precedent, unnecessary and dangerous in their tendency, directly insulting to the Executive and pernicious to the people whom we represent; and inasmuch as we consider the acts of individual members of this House in handing public documents upon the floor, and in possessing themselves of the same without authority, to be audacious usurpations of the control of the House and like evidences of legislative action, we do hereby Protest against every and all of said acts, and require that this, our Protest, be entered upon the journals of this House of Representatives.

Springfield, Feb. 22d, 1859.

STEPHEN A. HURLBUT,
A. W. MACK,
L. S. CHURCH,
LEONARD SWETT.

Meeting of the Investigating Committee—Delay of the Report—The Cuba Bill.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

Senor Mata has not yet arrived, so that the question of his recognition as the representative of the Juares Government is not formally made yet.

The President is still in as much of a quandary as ever as to what he shall do with respect to Mexico. The more information he gets, the less he knows what to do. The odds are that he will adopt the easier course of non-action, and leave Mexico to the mercy of England and France.

I have just learned, upon excellent authority, that the Administration are on their way to St. Thomas, sent by Mr. Buchanan, to invite Santa Anna back to Mexico to take charge of the Government. This is considered a European move.

The Nichols Investigating Committee met today to examine witnesses. There was an evident disposition on the part of some of its members to make light of the charge, and to suppose members of Congress necessarily immaculate. Winslow gave the first witness examined distinct notice of his intention to attack his veracity. The latter is the usual method when it is presumed to be the exercise of his

Medicines, &c.

A PERFECTLY TRIUMPHANT REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM MALARIA;

Particularly FEVER and AGUE.

Chills and Fever, and all diseases arising from that non-elimination of the Liver so universally prevalent in the malarious and foul districts of the South and West. Such as Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Nervous Affections, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Side, Breast, Intermittents, Remittents, Congestive, and, indeed, all diseases arising from a bilious derangement of the system. The ingredients are all vegetable, and perfectly harmless in their effects upon the most delicate system. Reader, if you desire to save health and money, and not go broke, take it at once, instead of those nauseous stuffs called pills, while there is life there is hope.

Manistee, Mich., Feb. 13, 1867.

MESSRS. R. K. MANN & CO.—Gentlemen: Having used your Ague Balsam superior to any remedy in our market for the permanent cure of all malarious diseases, we can conscientiously recommend it as worthy; that great name it has wherever used. C. L. HARMON & CO.

Very truly yours.

feb6 3m eod

RICHARDS & THOMAS.

SALEM, Ohio, April 1, 1866.

To the sufferers of chill's, fever and ague, I desire to present this testimony: Having observed closely the effects of Dr. Mann's Ague Balsam in this vicinity for the past three years, I am well pleased with its remedial virtues as an antidote to malaria. I have frequently used it in my practice, and with entire satisfaction. From my own knowledge of this valuable remedy, I recommend it as safe, prompt and efficient.

H. K. HACKEDORN, D. M.

BIPPUS, Ind., May 17, 1866.

MESSRS. R. K. MANN & CO.—Gentlemen: Having sold your Ague Balsam for the past three years to a number of persons in the vicinity, and closely observing its effects, we do not hesitate in saying it is the best remedy we have ever sold in that line, and will effectually cure chills, fever and ague wherever fair.

Truly yours, PHILLIMAN & REARNS, Druggists.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Jan. 15, 1866.

DR. MANN:—Please send me one-half gross more of your Ague Balsam immediately. It is in great demand, and may be truly styled the King of Fevers and Ague.

J. LYTLE, Physician and Druggist.

MISSRS. R. K. MANN & CO.—Gallon, Ohio, Nov. 1, 1865.—Gentlemen: I have to say that I have sold your Ague Balsam, and have always considered it a very valuable medicine in my track (and they are legion,) but I found none to cure until I used your Ague Balsam. I have never since stock, or had a purchaser ever since the first dose, but I have always used the Balsam with success. I have a second for 1 one months, and I am confident it is the only thing that will never fail.

Yours truly, C. F. WOOD,

R. K. MANN & CO., Proprietors, Galion, O.

O. J. WOOD & CO., St. Louis, Mo., Sole Wholesale Agents for all the Western States and Territories, and sold by all good druggists. jan26

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PREPARED BY DR SANFORD.

COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These Gums combined in the proportion and manner in which they are used in the Liver Invigorator, is a specific for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Piles, Jaundice, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Bilious Complaints, Fevers, and all diseases arising from a Deranged Liver, or Torpidity of the Bowels.

Only one bottle is needed in the most obstinate case to prove the effects of this medicine, and a trial of one dollar will convince the most skeptical of its virtues.

Only one bottle is necessary in ordinary cases to effect a cure. Directions accompany each bottle.

Only one dose taken at night (and it operates on the bowels without pain) and cures dyspepsia.

One dose of two tablespoonfuls will relieve the worst Sick Headache.

Only one dose taken for Jaundice removes all unhealthy appearance of the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating will restore vigor to the appetite and prevent nausea.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in the worst form, and Dysentery, after the use of Castor Oil has failed.

A few bottles will cure Piles of the worst description.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative of Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with mildness and certainty, and are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

WHO USE IT ARE GIVING THEIR UNANIMOUS TESTIMONY IN ITS FAVOR.

Sold by druggists at the month with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE DOLLAR PEN SUPPLY.

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Messrs. Law & Sherman, of this City,

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At $2.00 Per Cord.

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On the east of the city. Analysis proves the Sheffield Coal superior to all other Illinois Coal. For sale in small or large quantities, at the Coal Yard of the Sheffield Mining and Transportation Co. H. Y. S. BROOKS, Ag't.

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Coal well screened, and every way equal to Erie or Briar Hill.

$4 00 Per Ton, or $4 50 Delivered,

Hotels, Steamers, Manufactories and all others can contract for large quantities at rates as favorable as the market. Our object is to put it in the reach of every consumer to try our Coal, and we feel confident that we can supply the market at $4.00 per ton.

Weighed on the scales of the ton or half ton.

As we mine the Coal ourselves, we expect only one profit. We have no middle men to add enhance the cost to others.

Orders may be left at the yard, or No. 19 Lasalle street, at the Custom House.

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1000 TONS ORMSBY COAL.—THIS Coal is the best in the market for either family uses or steam. Also—

300 tons Prepared Anthracite (Broad Top.)

300 tons Lump Shamokin.

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S. S. corner Clark & Randolph sts.

jan3 2m-s76 Corner of Lake and Clark streets.

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GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.

BROWN & WILDER:

47.....State street.....49

Or of their outlet stock at below CHICAGO PRICES.

Pipe by car load, discount from List Price.

Material from Chicago for same by canal.

Steam Fitting for Steam Engines and Gas Fixtures at Outlet.

Our stock is the largest in the city, and by dealing out we offer inducements not excelled in the West.

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REMOVAL.

We have removed to our new premises,

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Where we have more room and improved facilities for the prompt and satisfactory execution of orders. We have also increased our stock of

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Every description of Boots and Shoes kept in this market.

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To Lumbermen and Others.

LAKE STREET MILLS WILL FURNISH Oats Meal and Feed of all kinds at very low prices. Will save money by calling at 141 Lake street, West Lake street.

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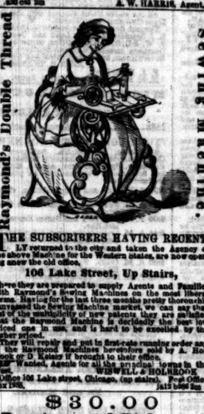

Raymond's Double Thread

SEWING Machine.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING RECENTLY opened it to the city and taken the Agency of the above Machine for the Western states, are now coming over the old ellow.

106 Lake Street, Up Stairs,

where they are prepared to supply Agents and Families with Raymond's Sewing Machines on the most liberal terms. Having for the last three months pretty thoroughly canvassed the Sewing Machine question, we can say that the Raymond is one of our patents they are pleased with. The Raymond is the only machine that makes a double stitch in use, and is hard to be excelled by the single.

They will ready and put in first-rate running order any old machine taken in exchange for a New. All work warranted or Money if brought to their store.

Wanted, Agents for all kinds of Sewing Machines.

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At the Wisconsin State Fair, held at Janesville, 1866: Machines from One Hundred to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars in competition. The Boudoir Machine has been awarded the First Premium at every State Fair where it has been exhibited. The subscriber has been led to call the attention of the public to the merits of this machine in consequence of numerous false statements that are being circulated about it. A few of the objections are as follows:

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2d. It makes two different stitches.

3d. It makes the cloth run backward and forward.

4th. It makes two thousand stitches per minute, and other false statements.

The inconvenience of a belt is obviated by the application of a friction wheel.

The nominal price of 850 includes stand and fixtures complete.

When this Machine was sold at double the price, it was cordially recommended to the public by

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and many others.

Manufacturing Co. reserves the right to advance the price of machines at any time.

As the best single thread Machine in the market, the price has been reduced one half and its value enhanced by the addition of the Double Feed. An inspection of this Machine and its work is solicited at H. Dexter & Co's Sewing and Shoe Store, 14 Lake street, Chicago.

jan27 1m&eod L. A. HANCE & CO., Agents.

QUAKER CITY. DOUBLE LOCK

TIGHT STITCH.

$20 SEWING MACHINE

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THE WEST.

All other Cheap Machines take only the single thread chain stitch. This has the

TWO THREAD

Which is the most expensive once to use. Its work will Not Rip Though Every Fourth Stitch be Cut.

The Machine is simple, easily adjusted and not liable to get out of order. Works as rapidly, makes as firm and unbreakable a stitch as the most expensive Machine. Runs from two rooms; sounds does coarse and fine work perfectly, by simply changing needle and thread.

THEY WILL STITCH, HEM AND GATHER.

Every Machine warranted for three years. Agents wanted. Call and see them and run more easily than most Machines.

ONE LADY

With a Service Machine is equal to effective to

Eight to Twelve

Hand-sewers by hand. Every family and any one making or doing a shop should have one. Call and see them.

Only Machine Sewing with Two Threads.

Cannot ravel, sold in the world for less than $100. Will rip all else with a Machine to do any kind of work done by machinery, in common use. Beware of work sent by mail upon receipt of a sham. Machines sent to persons to be paid for on delivery, and returned in one day if not found satisfactory. Full printed instructions given. Money refunded when the Machine is not as represented. Agents may now secure lucrative employment in any of the following cities of this State or Illinois. Machines sent C. O. D.

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OYSTERS—OYSTERS—OYSTERS.

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The State of Italy—Bonapartist Scheme of Italian Empire.

The Italian question, vexed as it is, is susceptible of a very simple explanation. Northern Italy has for centuries been divided into two parts—that which was subject to "the Empire," meaning Austria, and that which was independent. Both sections have had variable limits. Piedmont, or rather Savoy, has always been free. Milan has always been subject to the "Cæsars of Venice, Padua, Verona, and Genoa have oscillated between freedom and subjection for centuries.

When the French republicans of the last century foolishly undertook to propagate democracy, Italy was selected as their first field. They were attracted to it, firstly, by the aspirations of the best Italians for freedom; next, by the hereditary tendencies of the French toward Italian empire; and, lastly, by the predominance of France's natural foe—Austria—in Northern Italy. Hence the glorious campaigns of Bonaparte; and the conquest of Sardinia, the expulsion of the Austrians, the humiliation of Rome, and the establishment of the Murats at Naples. The intelligent reader need not be reminded that of all the results achieved by the genius of Bonaparte not a trace now remains. Piedmont is free; Milan is Austrian; the legations are ground by Austrians; the Pope is independent; Naples is ruled by Bourbons.

Since 1815, when the map of Italy was arranged according to the personal limits, there have been several movements tending toward an Italian insurrection. In the most famous of these, Louis Napoleon's brother lost his life, and the present Emperor of France barely escaped. Mazzini, who was indebted to the courage and sagacity of his mother for his rescue from an Austrian dungeon, which would probably have held him for life. Since that memorable movement, the Italian struggle of 1848 has been the only insurrection worthy of historical note. That affair might have been fatal to the despots but for the folly of the republican leaders. Initiated by the Pope himself, it was ardently embraced by the best Italians throughout Italy. At Naples the Bourbon obtained a respite by promising a constitution, which, of course, he never granted. At Rome, a republic was declared; and the Pope, who, poor man, soon found that he could not ride the storm he had aroused, was prematurely despoiled of his temporal authority. In the legations, at Lucca, and in Tuscany, commotions were made to pacify the public, and, as usual, the people were cheated. Piedmont took the lead in the north. The King, Charles Albert, aspired to be King of Italy; and for a time he fought the battle of liberty with as much skill as enthusiasm. Venice rose; the pure patriotism of Manin reminded the spectator of the noblest days of Simonetti's Italian Republics. But, brilliant and sweeping as the movement was, it was evanescent as the flicker of a dying lamp. The Piedmontese were overthrown as soon as the Austrians recovered from the shock of the first onslaught. The people of Naples, Tuscany, and the legations, were securely bandcuffed at the first symptom of reaction. Venice was quietly smothered. A French legion enabled the Pope to assert his sway over the senseless inebriates and maniacs who fancied they were establishing a Roman republic. And so things fell back into their former state.

Seventeen years elapsed since then. The generation which fought in 1848 are now *hors d'action*, as the French say. The young men whom Piccolomini and Mistori have aroused know nothing of the cost of revolutionary movements, and are eager to meet "the tyrant" at the cannon's mouth. Naples, Rome, Milan, Venice, and Genoa teem with possible revolutionists.

The present King of Sardinia and his Prime Minister, Count Cavour, are men of inordinate ambition. The King's desire is evidently to be crowned King of Italy. To achieve this end he only needs to expel the Austrians from Northern Italy; for, if France were willing, Tuscany, Rome and Naples would obviously be well pleased to transfer their allegiance to Victor Emmanuel. To secure the silent, if not the active, sympathy of France has, therefore, been the first aim of the Sardinian Court. This object has been attained. We know nothing of the details of the bargain as yet. But it can easily be imagined that the Prince Napoleon does not marry the Princess Clotilde "pour ses beaux yeux"—she is a child of sixteen years, not very good looking, and not in any way remarkable for her intelligence or attractions; he is a man of nearly fifty, *blasé*, and enervated by a life of indulgence. It must be inferred that high inducements have been held out by the King of Sardinia to the Prince; what those inducements were is a matter of conjecture. It will, however, be borne in mind that Sardinia is under the Salic law, which prevents females succeeding to the throne; that Victor Emmanuel has no male issue who could succeed him; and that nothing prevents his appointing the husband of his daughter heir to his throne.

To our mind it seems quite probable that the present Development in Italy has been long foreseen and deliberately studied by the Emperor of the French. The military occupation of Rome by the French enables him to dispose at his will of that important fortion of Italy. By annexing old to Victor Emanuel, in the shape of troops and munitions of war, he can undoubtedly put him in the way of expelling the Austrians from Northern Italy. As to Naples, that will follow as a matter of course, and with the hearty consent of all civilized nations. And if Victor Emanuel has agreed to adopt Prince Napoleon as his son and heir, it is almost certain that the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy is not far distant, and that many who read these lines will live to see the cousin of the Emperor of the French ruling undisputed over a kingdom equal in population to England, and surpassing any other portion of the world in natural resources.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Death of the Tutor.

From Oliver Wendell Holmes' "Professor at the Breakfast Table," in the March number of the Atlantic Monthly.

The natural end of a tutor is to perish by starvation. It is only a question of time just as with the burning of college libraries. These all burn up sooner or later, provided they are not housed in brick or stone and iron. I don't mean that you will see in the registry of deaths that this or that particular tutor died of well marked, uncomplicated starvation. They may, even, in extreme cases, be carried off by a thin, watery kind of apoplexy, which sounds very well in the registers, but means little to those who know that it is only debility settling on the head. Generally, however, they fade and waste away under various pretexts—calling it dyspepsia, consumption, and so on, to put a decent appearance upon the case, and keep up the credit of the family and the institution where they have passed through the successive stages of fagging.

In most cases it takes a great many years to kill a tutor by the process in question. You see, they do get food and clothes and fuel, in appreciable quantities such as they are. You will even notice rows of books in their rooms, and a picture or two—things that look as if they had surplus money; but these superfluities are the water of crystallization to scholars, and you can never get them away till the poor fellows effloresce into dust. Do not be deceived. The tutor breakfasts on coffee made of beans, sqUeezed with milk watered to the verge of transparency, his mutton is tough and elastic, up to the moment when it becomes tired out and tasteless; his coal is a sullen, sulphurous anthracite, which rusts into ashes, rather than burns; his shallow grate; his flimsy broadcloth is too thin for winter and too thick for Summer. The greedy lungs of fifty hot-blooded boys suck the oxygen from the air he breathes in his recitation room. In short, he undergoes a process of gentle and gradual starvation.

The mother of little Iris was not called Electra, like hers of the old story, neither was her grandfather Oceanus. Her blood name, which she gave away with her heart to the Latin tutor, was a plain old English one, and her water name was Hannah, beautiful recalling the mother of Samuel, and admirable as reading equally well from the initial letter forward and from the terminal letter backward. The poor lady, seated with her companion at the chess-board of matrimony, had but just pushed forward her one little white pawn upon an empty square, when the Black Knight, that cares nothing for castles or kings or queens swooped down upon her, and swept her from the larger board of life.

The old Latan tutor put a modest blue stone at the head of his late companion, with her name and age and Ehou I upon it—a smaller one at her feet with initials; and left her by herself, to be rained and snowed on—which is a hard thing to do for those whom we have cherished tenderly.

About the time that the lichens, falling on the stone like drops of water, had spread into fair, round rosettes, the tutor had starved into a slight cough. Then he began to draw the buckle of his black pantaloons a little tighter, and look in another reef in his never ample waistcoat. His temples got a little hollow, and the backroot of his ear in the cheek more vivid than of old. After a while his walks fatigued him, and he was tired and breathed hard after going up a flight or two of stairs. Then came on other marks of inward trouble and general waste, which he spoke of to his physician as peculiar, and doubtless owing to accidental causes; to all of which the doctor listened with deference, as if it had not been the old story that one in five or six of mankind is temperate climes tells, or has told for him, as if it were something new.

As the doctor went out, he said to himself —"On the wall at last. Accomodation train. A good many stops but will get to the station by and by." So the doctor wrote a recipe with the astrological sign of Jupiter before it (just as your own physician does), [illegible] cheater, as you will see if you look at his next prescription), and departed, saying he would look in occasionally. After this the Latin tutor began the usual course of "getting better," until he got so much better that his face was very sharp, and when he smiled the three crescent lines showed at each side of his lips, and when he spoke it was in a muffled whisper, and the white of his eye glistened as pearly as the purest porcelain—so much better that he hoped—by spring—he—might be able—to—attend——to his class again. But he was recommended not to expose himself, and remained in chamber, and occasionally, not having any thing to do, his bed. The unmarried sister with whom he lived took care of him; and the child, now old enough to be manageable, and even useful in trifling offices, sat in the chamber or played about.

Things could not go on so forever, of course. One morning his face was sunken and his hands very very cold. He was "better," he whispered but sad and faintly. Day a while he grew restless and seemed a little wandering. His mind was on his classics, and fell back on the Latin Grammar.

"Iris!" he said, "filiola mea!" The child knew this meant my dear little daughter as well as if it had been English. "Rainbow!"—for he would translate her name at times; "come to me—veni!"—and his lips went on autumnally, and murmured, "veni! venito," &c. The child came and sat by his bed side, and took his hand, which she could not warm, but which shot its ray of cold all through her slender frame. But there she sat lighted by solemn awe by him. Presently he opened his lips feebly and whispered, "moribundus." She did not know what that meant but she saw there was something new and sad and strange in his voice; but presently remembering an old book that seemed to comfort him at times, got up and brought a Bible in the Latin version, called the Vulgate. "Open it," he said—"I will read—sequuntur irritant—don't put the light out—shall never later!—I am going—vale, vale, vale—goodby, good-by—the Lord take care of my child! —Domni and!—vel audito!" His face turned suddenly, and he lay still, with open eyes and mouth. He had taken his last degree.

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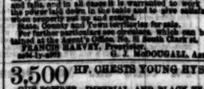
1859.....SPRING TRADE.....1859



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BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

XXXVth CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—SENATE—The Senate was engaged until midnight in animated debate upon the political issues growing out of the unextinguishable Kansas question. The point under consideration was an amendment to the general appropriation bill offered by Mr. Hale, to repeal the restriction clause of the Kansas admission act.

All the Democratic Senators whose political tenets are regarded as lacking in orthodoxy, scalled themselves of the opportunity to define their position.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 19 to 27, and the general appropriation bill finally passed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Mr. Hunter's motion that the senate meet daily at 11 o'clock, was agreed to.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, inclosing a report of the wagon road constructed under the authority of the U. S.

Mr. Bright announced that had he not been present last night, he would have voted against Mr. Hale's amendment.

Mr. Fitch, from the Committee on Printing, introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Superintendent of Public Printing to purchase paper in open market, in consequence of the failure of the contractors to keep him supplied.

The post route bill was being taken up when Mr. Yulee of Florida announced the intention of the Committee to amend the bill by increasing the rates of postage, and other reforms, so as to augment the revenue of the department six and a half millions dollars.

House—P. O. Appropriation bill was taken up. The question was taken on concurring in the amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, providing that the contract with Butterfield & Co., for carrying the Overland mail shall be so construed as shall authorize them to carry it any route their may select, according to the act of Congress under which said contract purports to be made, and it was rejected—90 against 103.

The proviso that the advertisements of the mail route proposals shall be published in two newspapers only in each State and Territory, having the largest circulation, was rejected—91 against 104.

Mr. Bocock, from the Select Committee of inquiry into the affairs of the Navy Yards, presented a majority report. The resolutions appended say that the testimony proves the existence of glaring abuses in the hands of incompetent persons, and needs reforming; that the Secretary of the Navy is not censurable in the matter of the five ten contracts for the machinery for the seven sloops of war.

On the other hand Sherman and Bisbie join in a statement and resolutions, stating that although they concur with Orth was made the President, abused his discretionary power in issuing coal agents, and in the purchase of fuel. That the five coal contracts with Orth was made in violation of law, and to the injury of the public service. That the distribution by the Secretary of Government patronage at the Brooklyn Navy Yard among members of Congress is corrupting in its influence and injurious to the public service. That the President and Secretary by issuing and considering the partial schedules of bidders for contracts and the effect of awarding contracts upon pending questions, has not an example to the public and posterity, and is deserving the reproof of the House. That the appointment of Daniel B. Martin, Chief Engineer, to be a member of the Board of Engineers to report upon proposals for constructing machinery, the said Martin being at the time pecuniarily interested in some of said proposals, is reprehensible in the highest degree.

Mr. Sherman also reported a bill to regulate the navy yards and docks, and for other purposes.

The whole subject was postponed till Monday and the House went into Committee on the Navy Appropriation bill.

Mr. Wilson argued against protection. He said there was no necessity for any alteration of the tariff, and defended the appropriations for the navy.

Mr. Howard, of Mich., contended that it was impossible to raise fifty-six millions from the present tariff. He favored a discriminating tariff and protection.

Mr. Currie of Ala., insisted that we must equalize our revenue and expenditure. There must be retrenchment and economy on one side and enormous taxation on the other, and no American statesman should hesitate to select the former.

Mr. Nichols of Ohio, avowed himself in favor of free trade and direct taxation. Our present evils arise not from the tariff bills, but from legislation here stimulating speculation.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—A caucus of Democratic Senators was held yesterday, and it was agreed upon that no more private bills shall be passed. It was also decided to take up the Cuba bill on Friday and continue in session until a vote is had.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The *Times* correspondent says, a gentleman recently returned from England, now in Washington, brings intelligence, which he asserts can be relied on implicitly, to the effect that Great Britain, as long ago as last October, negotiated a secret treaty with Guatemala, by which she obtained absolute sovereignty over a portion of the territory formerly claimed by her under cover of the right to cut dye-woods at Balize.

The Four Great Railroads in Convention.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The meeting of the Presidents of the four great Railroads, to wit: the Erie, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania Central and the Baltimore and Ohio, took place yesterday, and was conducted by the Presidents. Messrs. Morse, of the Erie, as Chairman, Mr. Barlow, the umpire, as Secretary.

Mr. Sloan, of the Hudson River Railroad, appeared before the meeting and stated that for reasons satisfactory to the directors of his road, they had resolved to be no longer bound by the action of the convention.

An attempt will probably be made to secure the Hudson River R. R., but if it fails, the combination will be broken up.

E. R. Bridge Struck by a Steamboat.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 22.—The steamboat Crescent, heavily loaded for New Orleans, in passing down through the draw of the draw-bridge over the Wabash, this afternoon, swung around, striking one span of the Ohio and Mississippi bridge, but fortunately no serious damage to it, except springing it out of line. About one hundred barrels of pork were thrown overboard by the boat from striking. The steamer has also a Chapeland Yawl in the draw, and is now fast on the bridge, badly crippled. The balance of her cargo will be taken out in barges, when it is thought she can be removed readily. Twelve years ago the bridge was burned.

The Successor to De Sauty.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Mr. Henly, the English superintendent of the Atlantic Cable, telegraphs as follows:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 23.—I have sent the instruments which I brought over from England to Trinity Bay by sea, and shall start for that point on Monday.

[Signed.] HENLY.

The Burning of a Ship.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—The ship Mary and Adelaide of Thomaston was still burning at noon to-day. Her cargo will be mostly lost. The vessel was insured in France by L. Lemaire & Co., and the vessel is partially insured in Thomaston. Two foremen and a negro were drowned. It has been found impossible to get the ship which is burning, below the docks.

Arrival of a Steamer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The steamship City of Manchester, with dates from Liverpool to the 22d of February, arrived this morning. News anticipated.

Railroad Convention.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Nothing was decided upon at the meeting to-day of the Railroad Presidents. Delegates took about as yesterday. The Convention assembles again to night.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

TUESDAY Evening, Feb. 23.

MONEY.—Business quiet. Eastern Exchange nearly at 1½ per cent. premium. Gold in fair demand. Discounts, 10 per cent.

COMMERCIAL.—A more active feeling pervaded the Wheat market to-day, and holders sold freely at yesterday's prices. There was an entire termination to operate for Spring, the price of which advanced 1c. Sales of all grades amounted to about 25,000 bushels at the following prices: No. 1 Red, $1.25 @1.28; No. 2 Red, $1.11@1.12; Standard Spring, 96@98c; No. 2 Spring, 86@87c; Rejected Spring, 75@76c—all in store.

The Flour market was quiet but firm—with very few sales of Spring, and these are held at 25@30c above the views of buyers. Sales of 45@50 pure limited to about 200 bbls in small lots, at $5 for medium White Winter; $5.12 for fair Spring Extra; and $4.75 for Spring Superfine.

The Corn market was firmer to-day, with more inquiry for future delivery. Another sale of 5,000 bushels was made to-day for delivery during the latter half of June at The Lo-a-h. The bulk of on hand to-day ranged from 47@50c per 56 lbs.

The Oats market is firm with some demand for shipment to Quincy and other points on the Mississippi. Barley steady. Highwines quiet and nominal.

The Provision market remains dull. Mess Pork is almost entirely neglected; while Cut Meats are dull and nothing doing. Lard quiet. Dressed Hogs in limited demand at $6.25@6.50.

We learn from the New York papers that 15,000 bu Red Winter wheat were sold at Oswego, on the 18th inst., at $1.40.

The Polo (Ill.) *Advertiser* says "the amount of corn in store in that town, Wednesday morning (16th inst.), was 34,000 bushels, and large amounts continue to be received."

Hay continues generally in Vermilion County in good demand. We learn through the Danville *Press*, that the Kickapoo is making great havoc in the neighborhood of Myersville and North Fork, one man having lost upwards of one hundred head.

At Detroit on the 23d, Red Winter wheat sold at $1.30@1.31; corn, 75@76c.

The Buffalo *Advertiser* of the 22d states that within the past week 10,000 bbls of flour have been shipped from that city for "home use." It says "there has been an inordinate demand from all quarters."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday thus reviews the market of the preceding day:—

Whatever buoyancy the provision market has exhibited within the last week, it lost to-day under the advices from New Orleans, which are quite unfavorable. The decline there yesterday was serious, and every article of the hog product, excepting Mess Pork, is lower now in New Orleans than in this market.

There was some anxiety to sell bulk meats today, but buyers withdrew. There has been no demand of consequence for mess pork for some time, and quotations must be considered nominal. There is not much bacon on the market but in the absence of any considerable orders, there is enough for the demand. Lard closed dull at 11¾c for prime barrel. The want of a shipping demand to take in exempire contracts with seaboard prices, is still a prominent feature of the trade; but parties who own the stocks, maintain their asking rates, and when demand falls off, they settle themselves down contentedly to await, to await the next movement on the part of consumer. So far this plan has worked to advantage, and prices have been sustained remarkably well against the combined influence of the new Eastern trade. The heavy end of the stock is held in the West, and sold only as consumers require it.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows of the ups and downs of the Wheat market. The facts presented are worthy of being reflected upon:

"For no less a period than thirty-two years—ever since the price of wheat has moved in quadrennial periods: four years up and four years down—with a regularity so steady and invariable that it is difficult to cast one's eyes on the scale of "annual averages," and escape the impression it conveys of a perfect natural cycle. No exposition later verbal statement will do justice to the expressive tale which the diagram of annual prices affords to the eye. Briefly told, however, and omitting the fractional figures, it is as follows:

"From 1827 to 1831, the first quadrennial period, the prices of wheat ranged from 58s. to 66s. the first named year to 66s. in the last. Thence to 1835, it fell by regular annual steps, 58s., 52s., and 46s., to 39s. in the next four years it rose by equal regularity through 42s., 48s., 54s., and 64s., to 70s. in 1839. Then down, by the gradations of 66s., 64s. and 57s., to 50s. in 1843. Up again, through 53s., 51s. and 54s., to 59s. in 1847. Down again in turn, by the regular stages of 56s., 46s. and 40s., to 38s. in 1851. The next four years it mounted again by the ever-gaining degrees of 41s., 45s., 71s., to the Crimean altitude of 74s. in 1855; whence it has declined, in obedience to the same singular law of succession to 69s. and 62s. in 1856 and 1857. And to the fall lower it holds in the year just expired, the third, and happily the penultimate of our present descending series."

The Carlinville (Ill.) *Free Democrat* has information from farmers in all parts of that county relative to the Wheat crop. The uniform opinion is, that at least one half the wheat sowed last Fall is winter-killed. The freezing at night and thawing during the day heaves the wheat entirely out of the ground.

There are 20,000 bushels of Corn in Boston.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday has the following:

There is a strong speculative feeling in the West pork market, the indications are that the new crop will command very high prices. Agents are through the country, contracting for the only in advance, and they will lose nothing, we think, by holding off. Prices are now only 30c per lb higher than they were a year ago, and we look for the establishment of a still higher range. Everything is in favor of everything to encourage farmers to take good care of their hogs and reject the offers of speculators. The supply of meat per lb the country is not equal to the demand, and in this regard there is no probability of a change for six months to come, at least.

COMMERCIAL CIRCULARS BY THE ARCA.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4, 1858.

BREADSTUFFS.—The demand has been limited during the week, and the general tendency of prices for Wheat, Flour and Indian Corn has been downward, and they are not quotably lower. The almost entire cessation of shipments from the United States seems to produce no effect upon our market, the prevailing opinion being that but a small quantity of Foreign Grain or Flour will be required. Hereafter all Breadstuffs will be sold by the 100 pounds, or "Cental," our quotations are adjusted to the new mode. We quote:

Wheat—	
White	7 10 @ 8 2
Red	6 8 @ 7 0
Mixed and White	6 8 @ 7 0
Southern White	7 0 @ 7 10
" Red	6 10 @ 7 0
Flour—	
New York Canal	24s 6d @ 25s 0d
Ohio Canal	24s 6d @ 25s 0d
N. Orleans and Philadelphia	24s 6d @ 25s 0d

BACON.—There is an improved demand for provisions generally, and considerable parcels of old American Bacon have changed hands at about previous prices. The supply of new is on the increase, and attracts more attention. Long Ribbed commands 46s, and Cumberland Cut 44s to 45s. The market is bare of other descriptions.

PORK.—The stock is still small, but is gradually augmenting. With a fair business doing, prices remain firm at 72s to 75s for Eastern, and 67s to 70s per 304 lbs for Southern Mess.

LARD.—The market opened dull at 56s per cwt., but under the influence of more favorable advices from America, a good Centre of buying up, resulting in sales of some 2,000 packages, at steadily advancing rates. At the close 58s was paid, and 60s generally asked.

Truly yours, JAMES HEWITT & Co.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

TUESDAY Evening, Feb. 24, 1858.

FLOUR—Firm with fair inquiry. Sales to-day were—160 bbls "Hovenon" White Winter at 46 00 / 70 bbls White Winter at $6.00 / 45 bbls "Johnston Mills" Spring Extra at $4.75 / 100 bbls "Pure Rock" Spring at $4.75.

WHEAT—Winter—More active, and market a shade easier. Sales to-day were—6,000 bu No. 1 Red at $1.30 in store; 1,000 bu do at $1.30@, in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.30 in store; 2,000 bu do White at $1.32 delivered; 2,300 bu No 2 Red at $1.11 in store; $1,000 bu do at $1.12 in store. Spring—Active and firm. Sales to day were—1,000 bu Standard at 90c in store. 4,000 bu do in lots at 91c in store; 4,000 bu do in lots at 92c in store; 700 bu No. 2 at 86c in store; 700 bu do at 86½c in store; 1.5 0 bu do at 87c in store; 970 bu Rejected at 75c in store; 800 bu do at 76c in store.

CORN—Firm. Sales were: 4,000 bu Illinois River for delivery during the latter half of June, at 72c, f. o. b.; 800 bu R'ected at 67c, per 60 lbs on track; 1,800 bu do, do, at 68c, on track; 1,000 bu do, do, same basis; 1,200 do, do, delivered at distillery; 600 bu do. in bags at 69c, on track.

OATS—Quiet but firm. Sales to-day were: 1 200 bu No. 2 at 46c, delivered at depot; 200 bu R'ected at 42c; 80 bu prime.

BARLEY—Prime firm and nominal at 80@85c for common and fair quality for seed to prime.

RYE—Nominal.

HIDES—In good demand at $1@$1.50 per ton.

CORN MEAL—Bolted, 90 per ton; Unbolted, $23.00 per ton.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Choice (Dixon Mills) $2.75; Common to Good, $2@2.25.

SEEDS—Steady. Sales to-day were:—120 bu Timothy at $1.90 / 30 bu do at $1.87½ / 10 bags Clover at $6.00.

HIGHWINES—Quiet and nominal at 24c.

A. CONOLLY & CO.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet. Sales to-day were:—

124 Hogs averaging 190 lbs, at.....$6.25
17 Hogs averaging 260 lbs, at.....6.00

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork dull and nominal at $17.50. Cut Meats heavy and tending downward.

SALES—Received at $17.50.

TALLOW—4@5 bs prime at 10½c.

HIDES—Steady. Green City, 6½c; Green Country, 7½c; Green Salted, 8@9c; Dry Flint, 14½@16½c.

PELTS—$1.10@$1.60 / $1.75@$2.25 / $2.50@$2.75.

BUTTER—Common, 12@13c; choice, 16@17c.

EGGS—11@12c for Fresh.

POTATOES—Good to choice, 50@55c; Common, 40@45c.

BEANS—$2 to good White at $1.75.

Movement of Breadstuffs—Feb. 22.

RECEIVED BY RAILWAYS.

	Flour, Wh'l	Corn, Bu.	Oats, Bu.	Rye, Bu.	Cat tle, No.
Rich. & Mich.	125	1742	700	75	15
Ill. Central	185	1000	1665	70	35
Ky. & Ill.	40	1000			
Mich. Southern	200	8000	1000	110	124
C. & A. R. R.		1000			7
Total	767	16,613	3365	255	181

New York Market.

[By TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Feb. 24, 1858.

FLOUR—Market firm and good grades of Western have advanced 5@10c / Sales 10,000 bbls / State, 5,000 bbls at $5.00@5.10 for extra State / $5.05@5.10 for extra Genesee / $4.90@5.00 for Round Hoop Ohio / $5.10@5.20 for Extra Ohio / $5.10@5.20 for Extra Western / $5.10@5.20 for Extra Genesee